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Vol. 54, No. 2 Whole Number 434

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at* 20 *West* 40*th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y., by the Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

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EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

THE COVER—Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, a sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India's present provisional government, was chairman of the Indian delegation to UN. In the present Indian provisional Indian government, she holds the portfolio of Minister of Local Government in Health. It was Madame Pandit who led the successful assault upon the color line in the UN Assembly. So effective were her attacks upon Smut's attempt to annex South-West, Africa that the Assembly voted down the South African proposal by a two-thirds vote. "We oppose racial discrimination on two counts," she said; "because it is against the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, and because it is bound to sow the seeds of future conflict. The discriminatory laws we oppose affect not only Indians but Negroes as well."

•

JACOB PANKEN ("A Northern Judge Looks at the South," page 42) is judge in the Domestic Relations Court, New York City. He has long been active in civic movements and liberal politics.

•

WILLIAM C. ("Bill") LANE (Artistry by Tatum," page 43) lives in Jackson, Michigan. This is his first contribution to *The Crisis*.

•

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN ("Books by Negro Authors in 1946," page 45) is president of the NAACP. One of his hobbies is the collection of books by Negro authors. His collection, housed in his New York home, is predominantly a library of Negro authors and comprises more than 5,000 books and pamphlets, 3,000 pieces of music, and letters. Mr. Spingarn's reviews have been a regular annual feature since its first appearance in February, 1937.

•

ROBERT C. WEAVER ("A Tool for Democratic Housing," page 47) is director of community services of the American Council on Race Relations. He is the author of the recent *Negro Labor: A National Problem* (reviewed in the July, 1946, *Crisis* at page 216) and has authored articles on labor, housing, and race relations for various magazines. He is a frequent *Crisis* contributor. In 1946 he spent four months in Russia as a member of the UNRRA mission to the Ukraine.

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College and School News

THE FISK UNIVERSITY Student Council and student body have elected thirteen undergraduates to the national roster of *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.* They are: Florence Hortense Brashear, Katherine Willis Crosby, Martina Julia Creuzot, Olive Venice Edwards, Martha Zenia Flowers, Goldie Gibson, Lenora Gwendolyn Lafayette, Anita Clarice Steele, Alvin Cooper, William Edward Demby, Frank Jefferson Lanier, Robert Lee, Jr., and Inman Hale Moon. Approved by the college faculty, the names of the honored students and their biographical data will appear in the 1946-47 edition of the well-known publication. The students are selected on the basis of high scholarship and participation in extra-curricular activities.

Elmor Schoettle, pianist, gave a recital of works by Bach-Liszt, Schumann, and Beethoven on Sunday, December 1, in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

Members of the Fisk University Veterans Club are organizing the Beta Chapter of Gamma Iota Alpha, national veterans fraternity, it was announced today by C. R. Landers, president of the club, composed of nearly 100 Fisk ex-G.I.'s. Founded in 1945, the fraternity is active in an educational program devoted to the economic, political and social assimilation of veterans into society. Continuing the democratic traditions under which its members fought, Gamma Iota Alpha has opened its doors to students of all races and creeds. Over 30,000 white and Negro veterans have already become affiliated with the organization.

Gifts and pledges of $508,000 to BRANDIES UNIVERSITY, America's first secular educational institution under Jewish auspices, were reported in December by Julius Silver, treasurer of The Albert Einstein Foundation, Inc., sponsoring body of the university.

At the same time, Mr. Silver made public three gifts to the Foundation totaling $255,000. These were donated as follows: $105,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Allen L. Goldfine of New York City; $100,000 by Israel Rogosin, of Beaunit Mills, New York City; and $50,000 by Abraham Shapiro, of A. Shapiro, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts.

The daily and Negro press gave an aggregate of 13,208 inches distributed

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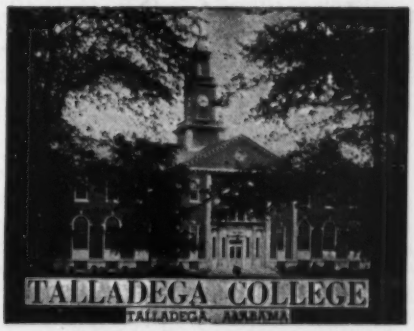
PRETTY SENATORS *Patsy Blanchet (left), from Bennett college, and Dorothy Cox, from Meredith college, getting ready to enter the joint session of the North Carolina Students Legislative Assembly (See p. 61) which met in Raleigh, N. C., December 6-7, 1946. This joint session voted to include Negro colleges again next year.*



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over 2,153 individual items to the 1946 appeal of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, announced in a statement of appreciation. Close to $905,000 had been received as of November 15, Mr. Trent said. This money goes to meet current operating expenses of 33 Negro private colleges.

Editorials, news items, and feature articles appeared in 31 states and the District of Columbia. There were 74 editorials in the daily press alone. The total space devoted to the campaign this year represented an increase of roughly 500 inches over last year.

"The United States Navy has arrived at a policy where men are considered on the basis of their efficiency, with no barriers because of race or religion," declared Lieutenant Commander Edward Swain Hope, of the U. S. Navy, in addressing a special as-

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sembly of students in Tullibody Auditorium of the *Alabama State Teachers College* to which had been invited high school juniors and seniors of the local high schools. Lieutenant Commander Hope spoke in the interest of the Officers Training Program of the U. S. Navy especially designed for high school graduates and for college students between the ages of 17 and 23. He was introduced by President H. Council Trenholm who referred to him as a "challenge to the Negro youth."

A graduate of Morehouse College, of the Mascachusetts Institute of Technolog, and of Columbia University, Mr. Hope prior to his services in the U. S. Navy did a special assignment in engineering in Brazil and was on the staff of Howard University as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE officials have solved the problem of overcrowding at the Bears' games played on the hardwood courts. Henceforth, the Morgan quintet will play its home contests at the Baltimore Gardens, located on Fayette Street near Paca. Previously, it has been quite a knotty problem to accommodate comfortably local followers of the team in addition to the members of the student body. And now, with student enrollment more than double that of pre-war years, the announcement of more spacious accommodations is indeed welcome news. The Gardens, previously known as the 104th Medical Regiment Armory, will seat approximately 4,000 spectators.

Seventy-seven students of MOREHOUSE COLLEGE were cited by the Dean's Office for high scholastic honors attained during the second semester of 1945-1946. To be eligible for the Dean's List, a student must maintain an average of B or above with no grade below C.

The University Players, dramatic organization of ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Morehouse College and Spelman College opened its 1946-1947 season, with "Mrs. Partridge Presents," a comedy in three acts written by Mary Kennedy and Ruth Hawthorne.

As a result of the West Virginia Housing Orientation Institute, held at WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on December 7-8, 1946, a program of action was worked out by a special committee of the Institute which made recommendations on ways and means for improving the housing situation in West

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Virginia. The program action was approved unanimously by the body, and Professor D. L. Ferguson who served as local chairman for the Institute, is following through on the recommendations submitted. Members of the Program of Action Committee were: David L. Hays, Mrs. Tanner J. Livisay, Thomas E. Posey, and William H. Hill.

The Housing Institute was sponsored jointly by West Virginia State College and representatives of the National Housing Agency.

The National Poetry Association of Los Angeles, California, has just informed Miss Lorena E. Kemp, Acting Head of the English Department of West Virginia State College, that a poem written by Miss Vivian Lane has been accepted for publication in the Annual Anthology of College Poetry.

This anthology is a compilation of the finest poetry written by the college men and women of America representing every state in the union. Selections were made from thousands of poems submitted. Miss Lane, a senior major in the Department of English, was graduated in January.

The hope of going to New York as a college guest editor is the aim of ten BENNETT COLLEGE students, who received word here recently that they had been accepted as members of the college Board of MADEMOISELLE magazine.

This board, composed of students from college campuses throughout the country, offers numerous opportunities to ambitious career seekers. Students are chosen on a competitive basis, and must maintain high scholastic averages, as well as participate in extra-curricular activities. They serve as campus reporters and submit a number of articles to the magazine throughout the year. If their articles are accepted for publication, they receive twenty-five dollars. The students here at the col-

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lege submitted trial reports dealing with various creative phases of campus life.

They were Misses: Jacqueline Young, Philadelphia, Pa.; Roselind Lynn, Selma, Ala.; Rosamond Hogans, Charlotte, N. C.; Elaine Mitchell, Fayetteville, N. C.; Gwendolyn Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elinor Bishop, Christianburg, Va.; Betty Powers, Bloomfield, Conn.; Bernice Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lucille Brown, Scranton, Pa.; Jocelyn Blanchet, New Orleans, La.

Miss Sylvia Rock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rock, Montclair, N. J., and a sophomore at Bennett College, was recently notified by Dennis Hartman, secretary of the National Poetry Association, that her poem "Beloved Dead" has been selected by the Board of Judges to be published in the Third Annual Anthology of College Poetry. Miss Rock, who is majoring in English and minoring in history at the college, has had several poems published in college journals and school publications. Gifted in other areas also, she is a member of the Theatre Guild and Senior Choir of Bennett College.

SHAW UNIVERSITY took the first step toward establishing "trailer-ville" on its campus with the receipt of 8 standard and 2 expansible trailers from government surplus stock. The university had by-passed additions of this kind previously in favor of more permanent structures. The present trailer set-up will house 24 additional students, G. E. Jones, Shaw business manager, explained. Mr. Jones expressed the opinion that measured by prevailing standards dormitories at Shaw are less crowded than average. The 10 units are to be reconditioned and proper heating and lighting facilities will be added. They will be ready for use the second semester.

A full house heard the first LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.), band concert of the school year Sunday evening, Dec. 8, in Page auditorium, with F. Nathaniel Gatlin conducting. Eight visiting musicians played in the band. They were: Donny More and Billy Murry, clarinets, Simonsen high school band; and Dale Danenberg, Pearl Hazard, Elaine Rutherford, flutes; Patricia Dwiggins and Anna MacDougall, bassoons; and Kermit F. Hosch, bass-clarinet—representing Stephens college, Columbia. Mr. Hosch is director of the Stephens college band.

Six members of the faculty attended the 40th annual convention of the National American Vocational association in St. Louis Dec. 5, 6, 7. They were: Dr. G. Robert Cotton, mechanic arts; Dr. James N. Freeman, agriculture; Cyrus B. Taylor, industrial arts; George H. Williams, graphic arts; and Misses Evanel Renfrow and Clara Woods, home economics.

V. C. Hamlin, Jr.

NEGRO STUDENTS *joined in discussion and voting on all issues at the N. C. Student Legislative Assembly. Seated, front row, L to R, V. W. Henderson and Gwendolyn Brown of N. C. State college. Second row, B. Snipes, Guilford college. Standing is Simpson of A & T college. The two other girls are unidentified.*

Six sororities and fraternities inducted 56 new members at ceremonies Dec. 7.

James D. Parks, assistant professor of art, was one of seven Missouri artists

(Continued on page 61)

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Editorials

LOOK OUT AMERICA!

THE Bilbos and the Talmadges threaten the American Negro, but they menace America. They stimulate sporadic violence against the Negro. They exploit him. He is a weak, highly visible, and easy target, a veritable clay pigeon. But in their practice shots at him, they are sharpening the eye and the trigger finger for a shot to the heart of our country.

From the very earliest days of his struggle for citizenship rights, the Negro has insisted that unless all Americans were free the day would come when none would be free. That day, happily, is not yet here, but the pattern of things to be is frighteningly clear.

The Bilbo hearings revealed, to be sure, a miserable little man with a disgusting conception of integrity and honor; a man who preached racial hatred and incitement to riot as glibly as he quoted the Bible. But they revealed, also, a political system, a way of life, and a people that should give all democrats pause. For this Mississippi that was unfolded before inquiring senators and spread over the newspapers and air waves of the nation is a creature fashioned by the Negro-haters and/or Negro-exploiters. These have built fascism under the Stars and Stripes in bold defiance of the Constitution.

For the Mississippians who shout that they will re-elect Bilbo, and the "wool hat" Georgians who stormed a capitol and stole a state for Talmadge, bear a striking resemblance to the beer-hall gang at Munich and the Reichstag plotters (when there was still a Reichstag). The Jews mattered only incidentally to Hitler & Co. They were an instrument to power. While the "Aryans" were stoning Jews, burning books and building concentration camps, Adolph and friends grabbed Germany—including the "Aryans"—and almost grabbed the world.

We say "Adolph and friends" advisedly. Talmadge and Bilbo are merely front men for the friends, and the latter are no lovers of democracy. Chanting "White supremacy!" behind Bilbo and Talmadge, busily keeping the Negro down, the mobs tear at America and dig graves for themselves.

The nation and the world have been treated to a sorry spectacle in Georgia and Mississippi. The ignorant and poverty-ridden people stomping behind the demagogues are, perhaps, the sorriest of all. But if the rest of us suck our teeth, shrug our shoulders, and parrot that it is Georgia's business we shall soon be one with them.

WHY NOT, TEXAS?

CURRENTLY a young colored man, duly qualified, is seeking admission to the law school of the University of Texas at Austin. His claim is in the courts. The state provides a tax-supported law school for white students, but none for Negroes. Under a U. S. Supreme Court ruling of 1938, the state is obliged to either admit Negro applicants to the University of Texas law school or provide a law school of equal quality for them. The state says it *intends* to provide such a school; it does not say when, nor can it point to any legislative act or appropriation actually setting up such a school.

The Negro issue, so dreaded by certain sections of the adult Texas population, has not frightened the students at Texas. No less than 17 student groups on the campus have openly declared for the admission of Negro students to the institution. Several faculty members, including the famed J. Frank Dobie, have spoken at public meetings, urging the admission of Negro applicants. The president of the campus-wide student organization has likewise spoken out.

Why doesn't Texas throw this color-education tradition out the window as it has chosen to throw many another? Why not look forward with its young people, instead of backward? Why not plan for a bigger, better Texas for *all* Texans, instead of following the old pattern? There are some 900,000 colored people in Texas. Only Virginia Negroes are as fiercely loyal to a state as these dark Texans. Texas Negroes are *Texans*, first, last, and always. If Texans could battle Mexico for their independence, battle the rest of America to retain Texas individuality, battle across the globe in two world wars for the freedom of men far from Texas skies and rolling Texas soil, why can't Texas declare its independence from a senseless and cruel tradition?

Negroes have long ago served their apprenticeship in citizenship. They have proved whatever anyone was supposed to prove. Look around in Texas. They are home owners, ranchers, farmers, business men, teachers, doctors, technicians, and skilled and unskilled workers. They brag as much, or take a chance and fight as quickly as any other Texan. Why not take them into the state? Why not develop the talents of their youngsters at the University of Texas instead of exiling them to Illinois or Ohio State?

To do this will take nerve, but who will say Texans lack nerve? It will take a clean break with the past, but since when have Texans of the wide, free spaces been hobbled by the past?

It has been said over and over by Southerners, both black and white, that the so-called Negro problem must be solved in the South. Texas took a long step toward a solution when—unlike South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama—it decided to abide by the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing white primaries.

Will Texas continue on the road of solid basic progress in race relations by admitting the first Negro to the graduate school of a Southern state university?

THE TEST IS FEPC

NO matter what kind of double-talk the Republicans may try to use, the one fact that Negro voters must paste in their hats is that the Republicans can pass a fair employment practice bill if they want to do so. FEPC is the test of the GOP's sincerity in its bid for the Negro vote. For nothing is quite as important to young and old Negroes of the North and South as a fair chance to get a decent job and win promotions on merit. That is the very least the million Negroes who went into uniform expected to receive upon their return.

The Republicans control both houses by safe majorities. It is within their power to pass FEPC. They are trying to say the Democrats had majorities and did not pass the legislation. But the Democrats had their Dixie wing which fought the bill. The Democratic leadership was blocked also by northern Republicans who not only would do nothing to help Democrats get credit for such legislation, but who actually allied themselves with the Dixie die-hards in fighting the bill. There is no excuse for Messrs. Taft, Martin, and Vandenberg. If the GOP's heart really bleeds for the Negro as they say it does, if they really want him to "come home" to the party of Lincoln, they might try passing an effective FEPC bill.

A Northern Judge Looks at the South

By Jacob Panken

This judge of the Domestic Relations Court in New York finds the kernel of fascism in some Southern attitudes, particularly those toward the Negro

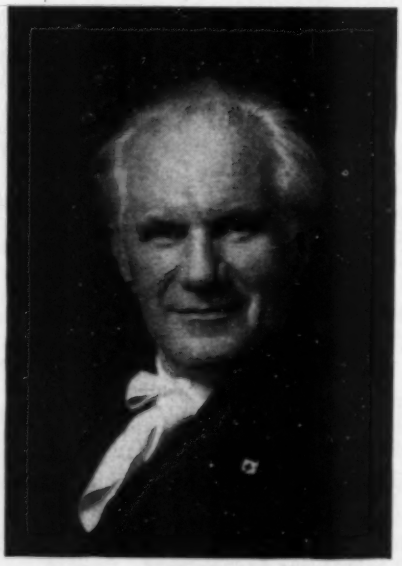
SOME little while ago I went South for relaxation. The heralded Southern hospitality was something to look forward to. I went by automobile so that I could see the Southland, so that I could go by slow stages, be able to bask in the sunshine of the South and taste slowly of Southern hspitality.

South of the Mason-Dixon line town boosters, hotel advertisements, and tourist courts cry loud about the hospitality which awaits the visitor. The farther South we went the more hospitality and hospitableness was advertised. One does not like to accept hospitality which is offered over a loud speaker. Hospitality if it means anything is kindliness extended without ostentation—kindness shown modestly and maybe with some degree of shyness. No one, I believe, likes to accept favors, and hospitality in the South as it is advertised, seems condescendingly to extend favors by the South to those who find their way there. Is it possible that this constant talk about hospitality is a symptom of a complex of superiority? The superman, of course, is better than anybody else. And many Southerners are in their own eyes supermen. They are the aristocrats. They look down upon the Negro and look a little lower down upon what they call "white trash."

Any person who believes himself to be a superman has within him the kernel of fascism. A group of so-minded men constitute a serious menace to any community.

It may not be fair to say that some Southerners are suffering from a superiority complex. It may well be that it is an inferiority complex.

We travelled through Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, West Virginia, Mississippi, and other states. Mississippi "takes the cake." In one town in Mississippi, the state in which the Father of Waters courses its way down to the Gulf of Mexico, that state that also gave to the world Bilbo and his mate, Rankin, we stopped and made inquiries of a gentleman as to which route we should take. I always like to talk to people, sort of draw them out. It is the only way to know how people feel, and if they think—as some do—what their thoughts are, and if they have opinions, to find out what these are.



JUDGE JACOB PANKEN

Bilbo Defended

Naturally, I talked about the state of Mississippi, the great river, Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain, and the gentleman was proud of Mississippi. After awhile I began to talk about current events. I talked about the victory we won and he was proud of that; we had licked the Fascists, the Germans who professed supermanship, and ultimately I began to talk about the Fair Employment Practice Act. He knew nothing about the Fair Employment Practice Act. It was a phrase. But when I said to him that I could not understand the attitude of Senator Bilbo in preventing the passage of a law according all men equal rights and privileges in employment, he said, "Oh, you mean that bill to give the niggers social equality. That's a great man, Bilbo is." I said, "What's great about him?" "Well," he said, "he filibustered the bill to death. He spoke forty hours speaking the law to death. He's a great man—he's a smart man. He saved the South from the niggers."

Mrs. Panken who was with me ventured that any stupid person could read cook books on the floor of the Senate and consume more than forty hours. When I asked whether he did not realize that under the law of the land all men are equal, whether that is not enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, his answer was, "Bilbo did all this to save the South." And then he repeated, "He is a smart man," adding, "He knows how we Southerners feel. Whether he believes in what he said or not, it just put him in solid with us in the South." It is remarkable how most Southerners look down on Negroes; it cannot be explained. The Negroes built the South, whatever building has been done there, cultivated the land, gave the South whatever riches it has, and did it all against their own will, under the whip lash as slaves, having been captured in Africa like animals and transplanted to a foreign land. Now, instead of the whites being thankful for what the Negro has accomplished, the Negro is despised, and if he shows any dignity—ordinary human self-respect—he is hated.

As we went farther we came across many servicemen on the road whom we picked up. We talked to these men about their attitude toward the Negro. Most of those who came from the North and the West spoke in the highest terms of the Negro service man. "They did a grand job," was the statement. Here and there a Southern boy in uniform would also speak kindly and appreciatively of the Negro soldier; at any

(Continued on page 60)

ART-istry by TATUM

By Bill Lane

A Toledo boy, partially blind, is called the greatest jazz pianist of them all by those who know—the other pianists

THOSE few die-hards who delight in looking condescendingly upon jazz as something derisible and cry that it is gradually becoming effete, would surely change their tune once they saw and heard the chubby little man whose amazing piano dexterity has earned for him the uncontested title of "the greatest jazz pianist who's ever played jazz."

After listening to just one hot jazz session sizzled up by this incredible musician, those incredulous souls would do an about-face and nevermore lend an ear nor voice to the fallacy that the jazz music genre is slowly dying out. For to continue an anti-jazz tirade then would be as inept as the hyper-enthusiastic Broadway audience member who leaped to his feet and shouted "Author! Author!" after the final curtain of a Shakespearean drama.

The jolly, affable fellow able to cause this sudden change of theory is none other than Art Tatum, recognized as modern music's most outstanding jazz pianist. Art Tatum is readily recognized by music critics, musicians, and thousands of the initiated laity as the complete evolution of jazz all wrapped up into one brilliant musical parcel. His is the prismatic art of electrifying twentieth-century rhythm textures of hot jazz, swing, and syncopation in all its dazzling glory. Nothing in the expansive jazz plexus is foreign to him. His caress of the eighty-eight's keyboard is one of fascinating deftness; his right hand arpeggios are frantically captivating; his rhythmic piano bass is stunningly kinetic. In no exponible terms, Art Tatum is really a musician's musician.

A first-hand glance at Tatum would belie his great artistry. He hasn't the slightest appearance nor manner of an exceptionally proficient musician. His gravel voice and stupendous ingesting capacity for beer; his plainess of dress and lackadaisical posture, would all lead the casual observer to believe that this much-talked-about musician was anything but a musician. That was the impression I got when I dropped in on Art during one of his mad Chicago appearances at Orchestra Hall. But after hearing him run recklessly but skillfully down a few numbers, I was converted.

ART TATUM *here exhibits his fabulous instrumental technique. "Said the noted music authority, Leonard Feather, of Art's artistic genius: 'He's the greatest soloist in jazz today.'"*

Musicians Sing Praises

Tatum has been likened to many outstanding musicians, and praised by as many. Said the noted music authority, Leonard Feather, of Art's artistic

genius: "He's the greatest soloist in jazz today." No less authority on jazz than pianist Teddy Wilson offered: "He's not only the greatest jazz pianist ever—there are very few concert artists who have his ability." Said Eddie Heywood of *Begin the Beguine* fame: "That man plays so much piano it sounds impossible. The more I hear him, the more I want to give up the piano forever and drive a milk truck." Musically effulgent Mary Lou Williams tossed in her significant bit by declaring: "Tatum does everything the other pianists try to do—and can't."

Hardly could it be said that the unassuming, unimpressive pianist who hung around Toledo night spots a score or more years ago and played for small change would some day become the high lama of modern jazz. In fact, if one should have been approached at that time and asked what he thought the future held for local-boy Art Tatum, he would probably have retorted with something unmentionable.

Toledo-born some thirty-odd years ago, Tatum played for local radio stations until Adelaide Hall heard him and took him to New York as her accompanist. With the popular Miss Hall, the embryonic Tatum toured this country and Europe. After that it was pretty tough going until several things happened. Paul Whiteman scooped him up for a spot on his All-Time Band for *Collier's,* Carnegie Hall listened enraptured to him in concert, and *Esquire* selected him for its All-American Band, which made a whit of music history when it played the first jazz concert ever held in the stately Metropolitan House.

Radio Favorite

Meanwhile, the jazz-loving public was becoming increasingly "Tatum-conscious," and was busy buying up every Tatum disc that happened to miss a rabid collector's voracious paws. Tatum's earlier records were running out of circulation, and those for sale were being offered at fabulous prices. Radio soon returned for its share of Tatum, guest-starring him on many network shows, like the *Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street,* with the nasal Dr. Milton J. Cross trying to explain in his eloquent way just what a vast radio audience should expect from the unpredictable Mr. Tatum. The Philco *Hall of Fame* spotlighted Tatum and his technique, with Paul Whiteman giving out with lusty accolades. Fame and fortune had come to the Toledo boy whom some had presaged would come to no good. From a three-figure stereotype, Art's salary streaked to a four-unit eye-popper.

It is a comparatively well-known fact that Tatum is partially blind, as result of a childhood accident. Completely blind in one eye, with only dim vision in the other, he has undergone many surgical attempts at sight restoration. His extra pair of eyes has been his brother Carl. Art learns tunes from Juke boxes or by using a magnifying glass and his fairly good optic. Upon learning a tune, he practically dissects it until he has woven in his own style of jazz improvisation. Such a blending may be noted in his sparkling jazz workout with Dvorak's banal *Humoresque*—the number with which he entrances audiences everywhere he plays.

Europe is no stranger to the radiant virtuosity of Tatum. He has performed fervently lauded jazz recitals at London's swank Ciro's and has rendered piano somersaults in stage appearances elsewhere on the Continent.

Music-sensitive Scots almost wrecked the Paramount theatre in Glasgow when Tatum played there. They wanted Art to continue playing the kind of piano the likes of which they'd never heard before, and the management had great difficulty trying to explain to them that the incomparable Art Tatum was a mere man and couldn't stand the physical strain of playing a 24-hour concert without stopping.

At one time Art got unto himself a three-o, known as the "Art Tatum Trio," and composed of his own magic piano, Tiny Grimes' zippy electric guitar and Slam Stewart's supernatural bass. This jazz triumvirate—made up of three of the country's greatest music artists—was fine stuff while it lasted and was as great collectively as its leader is singly.

Hollywood has sparked the city's glitter by featuring Tatum at the musical joy spot of Billy Berg's, and also at the glamorous Club Trocadero. South American cities are at present eagerly awaiting his scheduled appearances down there.

Hugues Panassie, the renowned French critic and jazz omniscient, posed in his book, *Le Jazz Hot,* the adroit observation that "Tatum seems to derive a physical pleasure in striking torrents of notes on piano: the most intoxicating flashes, the most complex harmonies succeed each other. . . . In addition, Art Tatum gets from his instrument a crystaline sonority of great beauty." Such innovations are veritable aspects of Tatum's new wax works, *Piano Improvisations,* (ARA Album A-1), in which the unique Tatum style is lavishly brought out in such numbers as *Poor Butterfly, Yesterdays, Runnin' Wild, Memories of You, Hallelujah, Kerry Dance,* and *Song of The Vagabonds.*

But the jazz form remains Tatum's real star. It can be found in all his compositions. And it can never be said that jazz is being consigned to pitiable oblivion; that is, not while Art Tatum is still around.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The thirty-third annual observance of National Negro Health Week will be held March 30—April 6. Special objective this year is "community-wide cooperation for better health and sanitation."

MISS GRAHAM WINS AWARD

The Julian Messner award of $6,500 was received by Miss Shirley Graham for her forthcoming book, *There Was Once a Slave,* a story of Frederick Douglass. Miss Graham is also the author of *Paul Robeson: Citizen of the World* and *Dr. George Washington Carver, Scientist.*

NEGRO OFFICERS IN ARMY

Out of a total of 1,569 Negro officers in the Army on November 1, 1946, forty-three were members of the Regular Army, it has been announced by the War Department.

Thirty-one of this number were appointed in the Regular Army on July 3, 1946. They were among 9,800 chosen from more than 100,000 applicants.

Seven of the remaining twelve Regular Army officers are graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. The remaining five were members of the Regular Army prior to the beginning of World War II.

The War Department also announces that 86 Negro chaplains were on active duty with the Army as of December 1, 1946.

NEGRO COLLEGE ROTC UNITS

Seven Negro colleges in the United States have Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps units. In addition, white colleges which enroll Negro students also admit them to their ROTC units where they have them.

UNION OFFICERS

J. T. Tharrington and Johnnie Mae Joyner of High Point, N. C., have been elected vice-president and recording secretary respectively in the United Furniture Workers union (CIO) of District 5.

Books by Negro Authors in 1946

By Arthur B. Spingarn

THIS, the eleventh, annual resume of books and pamphlets by colored authors to appear in *The Crisis* lists all such works in English published during 1946 that have come to the attention of the compiler. It includes, also, a few books published in 1945 which reached him too late for inclusion in last year's resume. It is, of necessity, incomplete, and, as heretofore, does not include works in foreign languages, a number of which merit extended reviews. As in previous years, no comments are made on books that have already been reviewed in *The Crisis* (other than to indicate where such reviews may be found), on books which the compiler has not read, or on the pamphlets separately listed. All books listed may be purchased from The Crisis Book Shop at the prices indicated.

This annual summary, with paragraph reviews, is offered for the guidance of CRISIS readers

I. BOOKS

ANDERSON, TREZZANT W: Come Out Fighting. The epic tale of the 761st Tank Battalion 1942-1946. Salzburger Druckerei und Verlag. 135 pp. $3.50.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June, 1946, at page 188.

BONTEMPS, ARNA and JACK CONROY: Slappy Hooper. The Wonderful signpainter. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company. 44 pp. $2.00.

An American folk tale about a sign painter whose signs were so real that the birds ate his painted fruit and bums warmed themselves over his pictures of stoves, retold for youngsters of 7 to 10, who too will want to eat it alive. Illustrated.

BRAZEAL, BRAILSFORD R: The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. New York, Harper & Brothers. 258 pp. $3.00.

The professor of economics at Morehouse traces the history of the pullman porter from the beginning and tells objectively and well of the struggles and accomplishments of his union, largely the result of the work of one man—A. Philip Randolph.

BREWER, J. MASON: (Editor) Humorous Folk Tales of the South Carolina Negro. Orangeburg, S. C., The South Carolina Negro Folk Lore Guild. XIX+64 pp. $1.60.

A worthy beginning of a project to collect all the extant South Carolina Negro folk lore. Though all of the stories in this collection are not indigenous to the region, many are humorous and all are entertaining.

MARY WHITE OVINGTON

This life-long friend of the Negro has worked with the NAACP since 1908. She is still treasurer. Miss Ovington's autobiography, which tells of her work with the NAACP and the changing scenes along the color line, has been accepted for publication by Harcourt, Brace and Co. She is the author of five published books on the Negro: HALF A MAN (1911), HAZEL (1913), *a juvenile,* THE SHADOW (1920), *a novel,* PORTRAITS IN COLOR (1927), *and* ZEKE (1931), *a juvenile.*

BROWNING, ALICE C.: (Editor) Lionel Hampton's Swing Book. Chicago, Negro Story Press. 160 pp. $1.00.

This profusely illustrated book contains much information and hundreds of photographs of the swing addicts' favorites and should be heartily welcomed by them.

CALDWELL, LEWIS A. H.: The Policy King. Chicago, New Vistas Publishing House. 303 pp. $3.00.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December, 1946, at page 378.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE: First Poems. Kinston, Jamaica. 102 pp. 7sh. 6d.

This volume contains some of the best poetry that has come to us from the Caribbean; it has a freshness of approach and a poetic sensitivity that promises much for this gifted author's future.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS M. (with Jackson Davis and Margaret Wrong): Africa Advancing. A study of rural education and agriculture in West Africa and the Belgian Congo. New York, The Friendship Press IX+230 pp.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June, 1946, at page 188.

COLEMAN, EDWARD MACEO: (Editor) Creole Voices: Poems in French by Free Men of Color. First published in 1845. Washington, D. C., The Associated Publishers Inc. XLVI +130 pp. $2.15.

A reprint of the first anthology published by American Negroes, now one of the great rarities of Negroana, edited with a scholarly introduction and with a few additional Creole verses of the next generation.

DAVENPORT, M. MARGERUITE: Azalia: The Biography of Mme. E. Azalia Hackley. Boston, Chapman & Grimes. $3.00.

DAVIS, HARRY E.: A history of Freemasonry Among Negroes of America. Published under the auspices of United Supreme Court A. & A. Scottish Rites of Freemasons, Northern Jurisdiction (Prince Hall Affiliation) Inc. 334 pp. $5.00.

An indispensable book for any one interested in Negro masonry; by all odds the most accurate, complete and objective work on this important subject.

DODSON, OWEN: Powerful Long Ladder. New York, Farrar, Straus and Company Inc. 103 pp. $2.50.

This highly praised first volume contains much excellent poetry; some of its contents, however, appears more inspired by literature than life, but its author is still in his early thirties and the book justifies the expectation of a distinguished future.

DUNHAM, KATHERINE: Katherine Dunham's Voyage to Accompong. New York, Henry Holt and Company. 162 pp. $2.50.

Miss Dunham, known to most people as a brilliant danseuse, is a well trained and accomplished anthropologist and this engrossing volume contains her day by day notes on an anthropological field trip to a primitive village in Jamaica, B.W.I.

EVERETT, FAYE P.: Adventures in Educational Progress. Boston, Meador Publishing Co. 253 pp. $2.00.

An attempt by the author of THE COLORED SITUATION to evaluate methods and proceedures suggested by leaders in the field of education.

FLEMING, BEATRICE J. and PRIDE, MARION J.: Distinguished Americans Abroad. Washington, D. C. The Associated Publishers. 140 pp. $2.15.

FINDENBURG, J. H.: March of the Negro. Boston, The Christopher Publishing House. $1.75.

GRAHAM, LORENZ: How God Fix Jonah. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock. 171 pp. $2.50.

Twenty-one biblical stories purporting to have been told to a West African tribal circle. They were gathered by the author in Liberia and are set down in a rythmic prose as an African lad almost untouched by western civilization might narrate them to his friends. Illustrated.

GRAHAM, LORENZ: Tales of Momolu. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock. 169 pp. $2.50.

Thirteen stories brought from Africa simply and well told for children ages eight and up. Illustrated.

GRAHAM, SHIRLEY: Paul Robeson, Citizen of the World. New York, Julian Messner Inc. 264 pp. $2.50.

Miss Graham has done many things and all of them with distinction, but it is as a biographer that she is at her best. She has written in a kind of musical form a warm, dramatic and affectionate life with the quality of fictional suspense.

GREENE, HARRY WASHINGTON: Holders of Doctorates Among American Negroes. Boston, Meador Publishing Co. 275 pp. $3.00.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for September, 1946, at page 284.

HARRIS, LEON R.: Locomotive Puffs. From the Back Shop. Boston, Bruce Humphries Inc. 56 pp. $2.00.

A volume of railroad verse by a veteran railroad worker, whose earlier THE STEEL WORKER AND OTHER POEMS was published nearly thirty years ago.

HENDERSON, GEORGE WYLIE: Jule. New York, Creative Age Press. 234 pp. $2.50.

In 1935, Mr. Henderson published OLLIE MISS, a novel of interest and promise. The present novel is about Ollie's son Jule, but his story lacks the reality and charm of its predecessor.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: The Post-War Industrial Outlook for Negroes. Edited by Kurt Braun. Washington, Howard University Press. VI +220 pp. $1.00.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June, 1946, at page 188.

JACKSON, LUTHER P.: Negro Office Holders in Virginia, 1865-1895. Norfolk, Va. Quality Press XII+88 pp.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October, 1946, at page 316.

KALIBALA, ERNEST BALINTUMA (with Mary Gould Davis): Wakaima and the Clay Man and Other African Folk Tales. New York, Longman Green & Co. 145 pp. $2.00.

Authentic folk tales of the Baganda tribe of East Africa told with humor and simplicity by a native of Uganda, now resident in the U. S. Much of its contents appears to be the source of similar American Negro folk lore.

LOGAN, SPENCER: A Negro's Faith in America. New York, The Macmillan Company. VII+88 pp. $1.75.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October, 1946, at page 315.

MALONEY, ARNOLD H.: Amber Gold. An Adventure in Autobiography. Boston, Meador Publishing Company. 448 pp. $2.50.

The autobiography of a native of Trinidad who has succeeded in many diverse fields and is now head of the department of pharmacy of Howard University medical school. Its interest, which is considerable, would have been greater if the book were less profuse and the language less pretentious.

MCFARLANE, J. E. CLARE: The Challenge of Our Time. Kinston, Jamaica. The New Dawn Press. 215 pp. 6sh. 6d.

A series of interesting essays and addresses covering a wide field from politics and economics to aesthetics and the poetry of Jamaica.

MCKINNEY, RICHARD I.: Religion in Higher Education Among Negroes. New Haven, Yale University Press. 165 pp. $3.00.

A serious and exhaustive study by the President of Storer College of the historical and contemporary problems of religion among Negroes in America, based largely on original field studies.

MICHEAUX, OSCAR: The Story of Dorothy Stanfield. New York Book Supply Company. 416 pp. $3.00.

Mr. Micheaux states in his preface that only one other Negro than himself is making a living from his writings and that his works have outsold in the last five years all other books by Negroes with two exceptions. Despite this his books show no evidence of mastery of plot or dialogue nor do any of his characters achieve reality.

MITCHELL, FRANCIS: Grown up Liberia. Norristown, Pa., The Author. 144 pp. $3.00.

Dr. Mitchell, a native of Trinidad, was engaged in tropical medical research in West Africa and this book is based on his three years of observation in Liberia and includes interesting experiences and numerous photographs.

NELSON, BERNARD H.: The Fourteenth Amendment and the Negro Since 1920. Washington, D. C. The Catholic University of America Press. 154 pp. $2.00.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June, 1946, at page 188.

OJIKE, MBONU: My Africa. New York, The John Day Company. 350 pp. $3.75.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for January, 1947, at page 26.

PETRY, ANN: The Street. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Company. 436 pp. $2.50.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for May, 1946, at page 154.

POWELL, ADAM CLAYTON, Jr.: Marching Blacks. An Interpretive History of the Rise of the Black Common Man. New York, Dial Press. 218 pp. $2.50.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for March, 1946, at page 90.

RAGLAND, J. FARLEY: Rhymes of the Times. New York, Wendell Malliet & Co. 110 pp. $2.00.

Dr. Ragland's third volume of verse; it displays a proper race spirit but never quite enters the realm of poetry.

ROGERS, JOEL A.: World's Great Men of Color. Volume I. New York, J. A. Rogers. 295 pp. $3.75.

The first volume of a monumental work which will attempt a definitive record of great colored men and women from the beginning of recorded history to date. Copiously illustrated.

ROSS, MRS. S. D.: The Minister's Wife. Detroit, Arboro Publishing Company. 79 pp. $1.00.

The author, drawing on her own experiences, gives practical advice to clergymen's wives.

SILVERA, JOHN D.: The Negro in World War II. Baton Rouge, La., Military Press Inc. 236 pp. $4.00.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for September, 1946, at page 284.

STEVENS, WALTER J.: Chip on My Shoulder. Autobiography. Boston, Meador Publishing Company. 315 pp. $3.00.

The life story of a successful Bostonian. He has had a rich and varied life and he tells interestingly, and not over-modestly about his achievements.

TARRY, ELLEN and ETA, MARIE HALL: My Dog Rinty. New York, Viking Press. 48 pp. $1.50.

A story, for young children, about a little colored boy and his dog told with unusual charm and warmth. Illustrated with vivid photographs of typical and familiar Harlem scenes.

THOBY-MARCELIN, PHILLIPE and MARCELIN, PIERRE: The Beast of the Haitian Hills. Translated by Peter C. Rhodes. New York, Rinehart & Company. 210 pp. $2.50.

In 1944 the authors won the Latin-American Prize Novel Contest with their CANAPE VERT. Like that story the present novel is an exotic tale of Haitian peasantry. It has received high praise in which your reviewer cannot wholly concur.

THOMPSON, ERA BELL: American Daughter. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 301 pp. $3.00.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June, 1946, at page 188.

WEAVER, ROBERT C.: Negro Labor A National Problem. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company. 329 pp. $3.00.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for July, 1946, at page 216.

WOOD, ODELLA PHELPS: High Ground. A novel. New York, The Exposition Press. 209 pp. $2.50.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for November, 1946, at page 345.

YERBY, FRANK: The Foxes of Harrow. New York, The Dial Press. 534 pp. $3.00.

Over a million copies of this historical novel have been sold without reference to the author's racial identity. It has been on the best seller list for nearly a year and one has to go back to Dumas in the early nineteenth century to duplicate a similar popular success by a colored author. It is a rattling good story of its kind.

(*Continued on page* 60)

A Tool For Democratic Housing

By Robert C. Weaver

I HAVE a friend who lives in one of the few racially democratic neighborhoods in America; he is troubled. When a small number of colored families first moved into the area where he now lives, some of the older residents predicted that Negroes would soon "take over." This did not happen and colored residents conformed to and often exceeded existing standards of conduct and property maintenance. Soon their presence was accepted rather casually, and a successful area of interracial living was in the making. Then a rooming house for colored people was opened; all Negroes in the community and those possibly or remotely interested in moving to it suddenly became symbols of a threat to property values. The race restrictive covenant boys started to work. Inter-racial housing was endangered.

My friend, who is a student and worker in the field of race relations, believes that he knows how to encourage continuing acceptance of colored people in the area. He hesitates to suggest or take the lead in affecting what seems to him to be the cure, lest he be charged with proposing a class approach to housing.

He and his neighbors realize the cruel injustice of being judged by the least desirable acts of representatives of their racial group; but they know from bitter experience that white America behaves in curious ways to justify its preservation of the color-caste system. At the same time, as residents of the community, they and their white neighbors have a common interest in maintaining community standards. One of the greatest threats to these standards is concentration of too many people in too little area and in inadequate housing space. Such occupancy hastens deterioration of physical structure, often creates neighborhood and community social problems (because of the lack of privacy and the strains of too intimate living), and usually involves absentee landlords who are more concerned with earnings and profits than property maintenance.

These developments are occasioned by economic factors, but they are quickly associated with racial characteristics when color minorities are involved. It is because of the lack of decent shelter available to them that certain minorities are forced to live in kitchenettes and improvised dwelling units located in structures ill-adapted to such uses, and because of this same shortage of housing, colored persons pay rents and purchasing prices sufficiently high to support profitably what would normally be uneconomic uses of property. In the current general housing shortage many white families are forced to double up and accept overcrowding, too. Consequently, the neighborhood in question is concerned with discouraging uses of houses, by white and colored occupants, which will threaten existing standards.

Adoption of occupancy standards for neighborhoods will protect both white and Negro residents and prove a potent force in preventing the spread of restrictive covenants based on race and color, Dr. Weaver says

Here is a point of common interest that transcends racial lines. All the residents are concerned with preserving the area for family living and barring overcrowding. This can be accomplished by establishing occupancy standards through agreements between owners, reserving properties exclusively for residential use and setting limits on the number of permanent occupants in accordance with the size of dwellings.

Occupancy standards specifically bar excessive roomers, commit owners and occupants to observe and assist in the enforcement of all ordinances and codes covering property in the community, pledge observance of neighborhood standards of maintenance, discourage departures from established architectural design, and provide for participation in neighborhood associations for the preservation of community standards. Such agreements offer more protection than undemocratic restrictions based on race, at the same time that they afford a basis for real understanding between white and colored residents. Successful application of them in this one area would offer a pattern of democratic living.

The pressing needs of Negroes for more shelter occurs in a society which has many income groups and economic classes. In the United States, today, the quantity and quality of consumer goods obtained by an individual is supposed to vary with his purchasing power. At the same time, housing facilities of a given price range are usually clustered in areas where a corresponding concentration of families of similar incomes occurs. Consequently, there *is* class in shelter.

The Role of the Covenant

Colored minorities are denied free access to housing, thereby losing the chance to compete freely for the existing supply. Race restrictive housing covenants, as the principal instrument of residential segregation in the North, serve to effect this denial. They also confuse racial with economic factors. Substitution of occupancy standards for racial covenants neither introduces nor removes class from shelter. As a matter of fact, removal of all racial covenants and the abolition of residential segregation would not do away with qualitative differences in housing purchased out of incomes of varying sizes.

As long as communities are designed and developed for specific income groups, we will have economic islands of living in our cities. Such concentration of economic groups in more or less autonomous neighborhoods is, I believe, undesirable, but it exists, and when minorities are used to change the income levels of occupancy, a defect in city planning becomes confused with racial occupancy. This results in further delay in planning truly democratic housing.

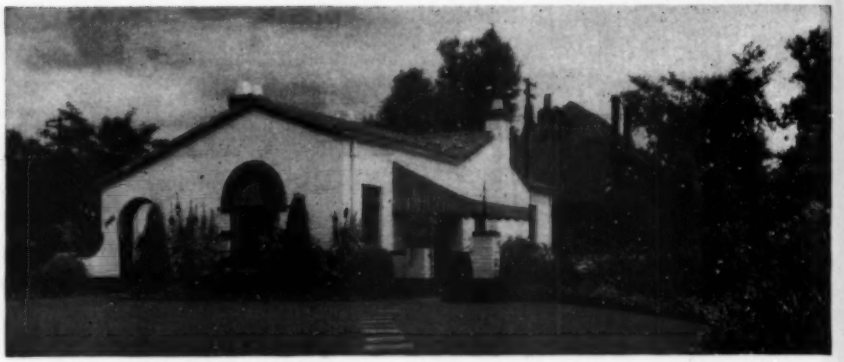
The unplanned entrance of low-income families into high-rent neighborhoods does not create stable areas of

multi-income group living; when the older residents move out, as they usually quickly do, the areas become islands of low-income families. The process is similar to that which occurs when the rapid entrance of a colored minority results in the departure of all whites; in this instance, the consequence is not interracial living but another extension of the ghetto. Both processes, involving the departure of a resident group with the entrance of another group, tend to create stronger barriers to the expansion of the displacing group elsewhere in the city.

Race restrictive housing covenants have gained popular acceptance and have been championed in the North on many grounds; most of these are emotional and have no basis in fact; there are, however, certain circumstances associated with the entrance of colored minorities in new areas which those interested in abolishing the ghetto cannot ignore. One of the most common assertions is that the entrance of large numbers of colored people into a neighborhood has often been followed by overcrowding and its ills. The real reason for the overcrowding is, of course, lack of an adequate supply of shelter. But to a family in fear of a result, it is of little use to explain why this result comes about; what is needed is some machinery to reduce the fear and prevent the overcrowding. Occupancy standards reduce the threat of overcrowding and make the need for more decent low-rent shelter apparent. Race restrictive housing covenants then appear in their true light—not as instruments to protect neighborhood standards but as devices to discriminate against racial groups and as impediments to sound city planning.

Poor People in Big Houses

Those who oppose occupancy standards on the basis that they keep low-income people out of middle-rental areas have usually closed their eyes to the circumstances which surround such usage of property. The people who suffer most in the process are those who enter housing ill-adapted to their pocketbooks. When they purchase large and costly homes, the necessity for taking in an excessive number of roomers or converting into kitchenettes, and the inability to meet expensive maintenance costs lower the value of their investment over the long run. When the newcomers are tenants, they are open to gross economic exploitation. In both instances, neighborhood standards are endangered and often lowered. Such occupancy of hand-me-down housing conceals the need for more low-rent shelter and damns the occupants to undesirable, unhealthy and uneconomic living. It plays into the hands of the proponents of racial covenants. It accelerates the out-movement of most whites who then go into new areas which they take great pains to protect against colored people. The possibility and the threat of such an eventuality prevent the development of racially democratic living, at the same time that they lead to the creation of new and larger ghettos.



This is an example of what results when occupancy standards are substituted for racial covenants. This is the home of a Negro landscape gardener in Denver, Colorado.

Living space is the greatest single need of Negroes in urban centers. The pressures for expansion in existing ghettos and the requirements of the forthcoming housing program will occasion some relief. If this takes the form of extending the ghetto, it will not only prove to be inadequate as the Negro population increases, but it will generate new opposition to further growth of space available to colored people. It is imperative that we establish some—in fact, as many as possible—areas of successful interracial living in northern cities in the years immediately ahead, when racial patterns lasting a generation will be established. Widespread use of occupancy standards is one of the ways to give permanency to these areas.

Occupancy standards are today most stringent in the bulk of decent housing available to low-income families—public housing. They have been needed because people, as long as they have limited earnings and insufficient space in which to live, will be forced to double up unless rents for adequate space are adjusted to their earning power. Another, and a more fundamental approach to the problem would be to increase earnings; until this is done, lack of controls will inevitably lead to overcrowding.

If we lived in another form of society where housing facilities and other forms of consumer goods were more freely distributed, and where the quality was not determined by the purchasing power of the consumer, there still would be need for occupancy standards in order to assure desirable use and maintenance of facilities. In such a society, there would be no discussion of their being a class device. In the society in which we live, it is the failure to plan for integrated living rather than occupancy standards that perpetuates the spatial separation of different economic classes. Our efforts to remove class from shelter should be centered upon the creation of communities that have the physical facilities to accommodate multi-income group occupancy and the preservation of such areas through use standards that would retain a cross-section of the population in them. Meanwhile and concurrently, we must employ every possible means to establish racially democratic housing.

DEAR RAINY DAY

At other times your breath
Has blown my hair about.
A hearty blast turned my
Umbrella inside out.

You've lightly touched my face
With fingers wet and cold.
I still can hear your gay,
Light laugh as, sly and bold,

You snatched and threw my hat
Far up into the sky,
Or stooped and roughly raised
My skirt—oh, much too high.

It's true we've had our fun,
But now we cannot play.
You'd spoil my dignity,
Dear rowdy, rainy day.

So try to understand,
And do not patter down
Upon my shiny new high hat
And red silk gown.

—Loretta Johnson

Negro Tenor Works for Red Cross in Tokyo

RED CROSS man of the month is Leslie Coles, American Red Cross director of club activities for the 2806 Engineers General Service Battalion at Tachikawa, Japan. The former radio singer and soloist for the famous Hall Johnson Choir, who has been overseas with the Red Cross for 18 months, has won the admiration of officers and GIs alike for his hard work and unfailing good humor.

"That man Coles," said the commanding officer, "never works more than 24 hours a day and never more than 7 days a week. There isn't anything he can't do, and very little that he doesn't do.

"The only thing I have been able to find fault with is that he is not twins," the CO continued. "He used to be on the board of governors for the Officers Club but was too busy to come to the meetings. He even eats 75 percent of his meals at his desk. Not so very long ago we had a shortage of officers. Leslie took over the job of being special service officer, arranged for all the entertainment, athletic programs, and booked the shows and movies that are so important in a lonely place like this."

Solid, healthy-looking, Leslie Coles is used to being liked and respected. But he doesn't take it for granted nor is he one to rest on laurels earned. He never takes a holiday but looks as if he were having the time of his life. In a way, he doesn't deserve any credit for working so hard since he enjoys it so much.

Leslie is the kind of man who will always be happy because he will always be successful. Years ago when he was a biology student at Columbia he won a music scholarship on the strength of his performance as a tenor soloist with the glee club. Switching to music he studied under the famous teacher and coach, Eugene D'Aveneau, and later gave recitals at Boston's Jordan Hall, New York's Carnegie Hall, and Town Hall. He was with CBS, WEAF, and later toured the United States from New York to Bellingham, Wash., as soloist for the Hall Johnson Choir.

Famous as he is in musical circles, his talent seems now to be just one more thing that he can bring to his job. In spite of the constant turnover in military personnel, he always manages to have a choral group with a good repertoire trained and ready for a performance in a hospital or a neighboring unit. Many of the men who have been with him in Japan and in the Philippines, and who have gone home to continue the study of music, began with his encouragement.

Asked to talk about himself, Leslie talked instead about his job.

"The men expect us to be all things to all men. I find that I am called on to be confessor, adviser, philosopher, amateur psychologist, and referee. Now that I am alone here, I have a heavy load, but it makes the job all the more interesting and gives me an insight into the characters of men that it would be impossible to gain in any other field."

Before joining the American Red Cross staff a year and a half ago, Mr. Coles was for 20 years an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department, working at the 201 Varick Street office in New York City.

Elected to N. Y. Academy of Medicine

DR. E. R. ALEXANDER

ANOTHER honor has come to the Negro medical profession and community of New York City in the election of Dr. Ernest Raymond Alexander to Fellowship in the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Alexander graduated from the University of Vermont in 1919, the highest honor man and the only Negro in the class. He served his internship at St. John's Riverside hospital in Yonkers, New York.

Simultaneously with the opening of his office in Harlem, he became associated with the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology at Bellevue hospital through the friendship of the chief of this department, Dr. Mihran B. Parounagian, who had been his professor in this course at the University of Vermont.

Later, he transferred to Harlem hospital where he became associated with Dr. Howard Fox, at that time head of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology at Harlem hospital. Here he served continuously and advanced progressively until 1930, when he became Visiting Dermatologist, the highest rank in the department and in which position he still serves the community of Harlem.

In addition to his hospital responsibilities and to caring for his private practice, Dr. Alexander has been active in the medical and civic affairs of the city and nation.

In the field of medicine, he now serves on the membership committee of the Medical Society of the County of New York; the Social Hygiene Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; the National Medical Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Medical Board of Harlem hospital and the executive committee of that board. He is a member of the Association of Syphilis Clinics, the membership being comprised of the heads of syphilis clinics in New York City. He holds membership in local, state and national medical associations.

In the field of civic interests, Dr. Alexander has served on many committees, including the Committee of Fourteen and the Committee on Employment Problems of Racial and Cultural Minority Groups, Welfare Council of New York City. He was for many years, throughout its existence, a member of the New York City Advisory Committee for the National Youth Administration; and for more than 10 years on the Advisory Council of the New York State Employment Service, including several years on its executive committee, making important contributions with respect to Negro participation in the benefits derived from these government agencies.

He is still working for youth as a member of the executive board of the Manhattan Council, Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America.

He has been for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Fisk university, his alma mater, and is still active in this relationship.

Dr. Alexander has conducted research and published articles dealing with problems in his special field of dermatology and syphilology. His election to Fellowship in the New York Academy of Medicine will add to his opportunities for further study and service. Dr. Alexander was the second person to pay a $500 Life Membership in the NAACP.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Herald Tribune-Warman

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL DIRECTORS MEETING *of the NAACP held in the auditorium of the Wendell Willkie memorial building, New York, January 6, 1947. Walter White, executive secretary, is at the speaker's stand. Assistant secretary, Roy Wilkins, is seated at Mr. White's right; Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board, at his left.*

ANNUAL MEETING

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM: A 15-point program of legislation for the 80th Congress was adopted at the annual meeting of the NAACP January 6 upon recommendation of Secretary White. The items: (1) a Federal anti-lynching bill; (2) adequate Federal civil rights legislation; (3) a strong bill establishing a Fair Employment Practice Commission; (4) abolition of the poll tax; (5) government assistance to a low-cost housing program; (6) a bill to amend the immigration laws to re-establish lapsed quotas and otherwise to permit displaced and homeless persons in Europe to enter America; (7) broadening the Social Security act so as to include domestics and agricultural workers; (8) a bill to provide Federal aid to the states for education with proper safeguards for the rights of minority groups in states having separate school systems; (9) a minimum wage bill of 75 cents an hour; (10) a health bill, either the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill as introduced in the 79th Congress, or an adequate variation thereof; (11) a bill to prohibit the segregation of passengers, on account of race or color, in interstate travel; (12) a civil rights bill for the District of Columbia; (13) any bill, resolution or other appropriate proposal to abolish the Wood-Rankin committee on Un-American activities; (14) amendment of the Senate rules to invoke cloture against filibustering by a majority instead of a two-thirds vote; (15) maintenance of rent controls.

ELECTION: By ballot of the branches, mailed in from over the country, four new members were elected to the board of directors and nine others re-elected. New members: Dr. George D. Flemmings, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland, O.; Eric Johnston and Philip Murray, Washington, D. C. Re-Elected: Dr. Louis T. Wright, Judge Charles E. Toney, Mary White Ovington, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, and Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, all of New York; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Hartford, Conn.; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.; and Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kans.

Arthur B. Spingarn, New York lawyer, was re-elected president of the association, Dr. Wright chairman of the board, and Mary White Ovington treasurer. Dr. Chalmers was elected assistant treasurer. Vice presidents chosen were: Mary McLeod Bethune, Nannie Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Arthur Capper, Harry E. Davis, Bishop John A. Gregg, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Judge Ira W. Jayne, Isadore Martin, T. C. Nutter, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., A. Philip Randolph and Oswald Garrison Villard.

RECORD: New local units chartered during the year numbered 248, sixty-four being youth councils and college chapters. Among the latter are chapters at University of Wisconsin, Cornell, and Columbia.

Most spectacular legal victory was in Columbia, Tenn., cases where 24 of 27 Negro defendants thus far brought up for trial have been freed. New trials have been granted two of the three convicted defendants, with appeal pending in remaining case. Most significant legal victory was in Irene Morgan case where U. S. supreme court ruled segregation of interstate passengers by race on buses violated interstate commerce clause of Constitution. More than 2100 years were lopped off sentences given Negro soldiers by courtsmartial through appeals handled by NAACP legal staff, and eight death sentences were commuted. Hundreds of smaller cases involving civil rights were handled during the year.

Eight lynchings were reported during 1946, most brutal being the shooting of two men and their wives near Monroe, Ga., by a mob of 20 white men. NAACP offered $10,000 reward but to year's end neither state nor federal officials had found any clew to

mob members. All departments of association reported increased activity for 1946, with Secretary White pointing to formation of a National Committee on Mob Violence which was granted audience by President Truman and which was directly responsible for appointment by the President of a Commission on Civil Rights which held first meeting in Washington January 15.

BILBO

BRIEF: A brief embodying the facts and the legal and Senate precedents in similar actions was presented to every U. S. Senator by the NAACP—just before the Senate acted on the seating of Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi. Prepared by Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall and others, it demanded the ousting of Bilbo, asserting that his "acts and conduct during the 1946 Democratic party primary campaign in the State of Mississippi were contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the dignity and honor of the Senate, dangerous to the perpetuity of free government, and have tainted with fraud and corruption his credentials for a seat in the Senate."

EDUCATION

DOORS STILL SHUT: In December courts in Texas and Louisiana handed down rulings which keep the doors of the University of Texas and Louisiana State University closed to Negro students. In Texas, after having given the state six months (to Dec. 17) to provide for the law education of H. M. Sweatt, a court refused to order him admitted to the University of Texas law school, although the state had failed to provide a law school for him. All the state promised was that a law school will be established. The decision is being appealed. In Louisiana at a preliminary hearing on a writ of mandamus to compel the university to admit a Negro applicant to its medical school and another to its law school, the university's attorneys argued that the action had no basis since state laws required separate schools for the races. This is the same argument made in 1935 by the state of Missouri in the Lloyd Gaines Gaines and overruled by the United States supreme court, which held that the state must either supply a separate school equal in all respects to the white school, or admit Negroes to the existing facilities.

CONTRIBUTION: A check for $1,064 came to the NAACP legal defense and educational fund from the American Teachers Association in appreciation of the work of the NAACP in "the area of teacher welfare and teacher salaries."

INSTALLATION CEREMONY—*James E. King, who begins his fourth term as president of the Atlantic City, N. J., branch receives the gavel from T. Montgomery Gregory, principal of the New Jersey Avenue school. Under Mr. King's leadership the branch has become the second largest in New Jersey and has maintained an outstanding program.*

Total contribution of the ATA over past eight years has been $3,392.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSING: Thurgood Marshall and Marian Perry of the national office legal staff consulted with Chicago city officials, the Chicago branch and numerous community organizations in the December disturbance over the occupancy of new housing by several Negro veterans.

BALLOT: A U. S. district court in Birmingham, Ala., ruled that registrar in Macon county had not been guilty of discriminating against William Mitchell when he attempted to register to vote in July, 1945. NAACP lawyers showed from county records that the county had a population of 27,650, of whom 22,000 were Negroes, and that while less than 2 per cent of the Negroes were registered, more than 47 per cent of the whites were on the books.

AWARD: To radio station WNEW in New York City the NAACP presented a scroll at a special Christmas Eve broadcast "for its contribution toward the promotion of interracial goodwill and understanding through its distribution of a series of one-minute spot announcements under the title 'Keep Faith with America' and for its weekly presentation of the American Negro Theatre."

FIGHT FOR LIFE: NAACP lawyer Walter Coleman in Mississippi was fighting, as we go to press, for a writ of certiorari in the U. S. supreme court to review the conviction of Charles Trudell, 16, and James Lewis, 15, for murder, and their sentence to death on January 17. Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi granted a reprieve from the December 13 death date, but announced that since no new evidence had been uncovered the boys would be executed January 17.

PROTEST: From NAACP youth secretary Ruby Hurley went a protest to President G. D. Humphries of the University of Wyoming on the anti-Semitic and anti-Negro utterances of Wyoming basketball coach Everett Shelton during the eastern tour of the Wyoming

team in December. At Buffalo, N. Y., when Wyoming played UCLA, also on tour, the two Negro stars of UCLA suffered insults from Wyoming. In New York's Madison Square Garden when the City College team defeated Wyoming, Shelton yelled insults at the Jewish players and at Jews generally from the coaching bench, tossing in a few remarks at Galiber, CCNY's Negro player.

REBUKE: The award of a medal to Walt Disney's "Song of the South," by Parents Magazine drew a rebuke from the NAACP. Walter White's letter to the magazine said the NAACP "is shocked by the award to a film which glorifies racial stereotypes and virtually justifies slavery by picturing it as an idyllic system. One of the chief causes of racial friction in this country is the half-truths and untruths which are planted in the unsuspecting minds of young people."

What the Branches Are Doing

NEW JERSEY: The CAMDEN branch went over the top in its membership campaign, reporting a total of 3,200 members and more than $3,600.

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin was at the helm, assisted by Dr. J. M. Vaughan, Robert Hazelwood and Mrs. James C. Dicks. The Nix-Goings division led with 1819 members, $2123.50. The winning Captain was Mrs. Alice Wiggins, reporting 548 members, $690, while the highest individual producer was Mrs. Gertrude Williams with 209 members, $209.

There are 25 PANCAS, or persons reporting 30 or more memberships: Mrs. Margaret Banks; Mrs. Edna Blakely; William Burton; Mrs. Bella Cheek; Mrs. Louisa Coleman; Mrs. Octavia Coy; Mrs. Marvel Dansbury; Mrs. Georgia Green; Mrs. Catherine Anderson; Mrs. Margaret Hall; Mrs. Minnie Harding; Mrs. Christine Hazelwood; Miss Thelma Houston; Addison Jenkins; Mrs. Catherine Johnson; Mrs. Myrtle Jones; Miss Beatrice Morris; Mrs. Bertha Morris; Mrs. Mabel Searles; Miss Bertha Waples; Mrs. Rosa Waters; Mrs. Alice Wiggins; Dr. U. S. Wiggins; Miss Eunice Williams; Mrs. Gertrude Williams.

The Entertainment and Education committees assisted in making workers comfortable and arranged a program for the public meeting on Sunday, November 24. Gloster B. Current and Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin were the speakers. The Chapel choir and James Burch rendered musical numbers.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS *at the eighth annual youth conference of the NAACP held in New Orleans, La., November 21-24, 1946. Left to right, Mrs. Mildred Byrd, Judge Hubert T. Delany, Domestic Relations Court, New York City, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary NAACP.*

Last year's program of integrating the public school system, fighting police brutality, seeking representation on all government-owned establishments is believed responsible for the increased membership.

These same projects plus an increased interest in the political, social, and economic administration of city and county governments are listed for action in 1947.

The NAACP, whose membership is both white and colored, stands against discrimination of all types and for the avowed principles of democracy, specifically: (1) Integration of pupils and teachers in all Camden County schools; (2) Proportioned employment in city and county administrations; (3) Strong FEPC; (4) Equality of all races in the courts; (5) Housing improvement.

The Executive committee at a recent meeting drew up plans of action for the coming year with emphasis on concerted action and cooperation with all groups with like interest.

Contrary to custom, three Camden policemen were indicted by the grand jury on charges of atrocious assault and battery, and one officer, John Wilkie, with threat to kill. This action was accomplished through efforts of the legal staff of the branch, of which Attorney Robert Burk Johnson is chairman.

The case revolved about the person of Magnus Tinsley, who, upon leaving a tap room at Second and Federal streets about 2 a.m. was approached by Officer John Wilkie, who said, according to Tinsley, "Where are you going,

N———? Who do you think you are?" The officer then proceeded to assult the victim viciously with his blackjack without waiting for any explanations. Tinsley was then taken to the court house where two other policemen, Edward Shapiro and Samuel Saunders joined Officer Wilkie. He was then taken to the Cooper hospital to be treated for injuries of which additional were afflicted while enroute. Under the pretext that Tinsley was trying to get the number from Policeman Wilkie's badge, further malicious assault was administered with the suggestion to kill. Tinsley suffered a broken jaw and a split lip.

This case was brought to the attention of the local NAACP. Though a recent resident, and not a member of the NAACP, Tinsley was given bail and the legal protection of Robert B. Johnson, NAACP. Counter charges were presented in the police court. Both Tinsley and the three officers were held for grand jury.

On December 9, the grand jury of Camden county indicted the three officers for atrocious assault and battery and dismissed the charges against Tinsley.

Dr. U. S. Wiggins, president of the local NAACP, states: "The NAACP takes particular pride in this case, for democracy has taken a step forward to defend all of its citizens. We believe this brutality must stop."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: More than 4,000 persons heard Isaac Woodard, blinded war veteran, at a rally of the branch December 8. Besides Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, branch president, and Hilda Simms of Anna Lucasta fame as a surprise speaker, other speakers included outstanding representatives of the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths, as well as spokesmen from labor unions and civic groups. More than $2,000 in pledges and cash was realized for a continued fight on lynching and police brutality.

The branch, through Charles A. Shorter, executive secretary, protested to F. W. Woolworth Co. on the use of a "mammy" in advertising a toy.

CLEVELAND, O.: The branch acted to secure the safety of Willie Ashford, son of Jesse Ashford of this city, who was reported by his father as being threatened with mob violence in Greensburgh, La., as an aftermath of an automobile accident.

TEXAS STATE CONFERENCE: The state executive committee reaffirmed the position of the NAACP as being for the admission of H. M. Sweatt to the law school of the University of Texas, and not for the acceptance of an appropria-

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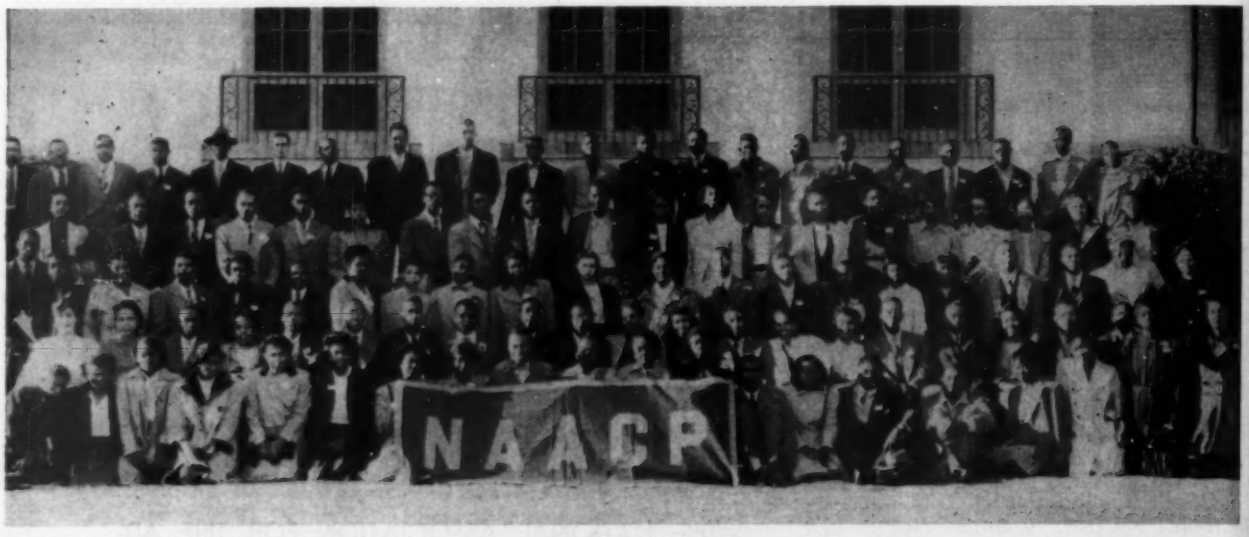

BRANCH ACTIVITIES—*Top, some of the delegates to the eighth annual youth conference of the NAACP held in New Orleans, La., November 21-24, 1946. Greetings were sent the conference by President Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and other prominent Americans. Among the speakers were Judge Hubert Delany, Thurgood Marshall, Madison S. Jones, A. Maceo Smith, Daniel E. Byrd, Isaac Heller, Dr. George Snowden, Isaac Woodard, and Oliver Harrington. Bottom, PANCAS of the Camden, N. J., branch. See page 52 for the activities of this very lively branch.*

tion for a separate Negro university, despite the activities of certain groups in Texas in support of the latter plan.

OHIO STATE CONFERENCE: J. Maynard Dickerson is back on the job after an illness and is again putting out just about the liveliest and most informative conference Bulletin issued by any state conference in the country. The Texas Bulletin is packed with information, but the Ohio job has personality plus information.

WEST COAST CONFERENCE: A conference to review the work of the region and to train branch executives will be held in San Francisco March 7-8. Gloster B. Current will make his first visit to California in his official capacity as Director of Branches to attend and lead this conference. Noah W. Griffin, West Coast secretary, is handling all arrangements. Incidentally, the West Coast office is now located at 2085 Sutter street, Room 203, San Francisco.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCE: Branches in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi will meet in a regional conference in Charleston, S. C. March 29-30.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK: In the province of Nova Scotia the NAACP developed a meteoric increase from a news break.

Headquarters are at Halifax, the

(Continued on page 56)

BALTIMORE BRANCH—*Pictured at the top are some of the representatives from the Associated Groups for a permanent FEPC, which met in Baltimore, Md., some time ago. They mapped plans to stimulate Maryland congressmen to commit themselves on FEPC. Pictured at lower left is Charles H. Houston, well-known attorney of Washigton, D. C., shown shaking hands with one of the white speakers at the meeting. Attorney Houston is active in civil rights and racial activities both in Baltimore and his native Washington. Lower right, a youth council party of the Baltimore branch. Mrs. Kathryn Sedgewick, youth secretary at the time the picture was taken, is seated in the front row, center.*

NEGRO BALLET—*A scene from the West Indian ballet, "Market Day," shown recently in London, England.*

Wide World

largest city and capital of the province.

Mrs. Viola Demond, 34, operates a beauty shop in Halifax, and also travels through the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick selling beauty preparations. In the course of one of her tours, her car became disabled at New Glasgow, N. S. To pass away the time one night, she decided to take in the movies. Stepping up to the cashier at the Roseland theatre, she asked the young woman in the box, for a downstairs ticket, handing the cashier a $1.00 bill. Mrs. Desmond was passed some change and a ticket. She did not examine either. She went into the theatre auditorium, after handing the ticket to the doorman. When she took a seat, the doorman approached her with the information that it was an upstairs ticket she had, and that she would have to go upstairs.

To this Mrs. Desmond replied, "the cashier must have made a mistake. I asked for a downstairs ticket. I will have this exchanged." She went back to the box office, and at her request for the downstairs ticket, the cashier said, "I'm not permitted to sell downstairs tickets to you people."

As there were many seats unoccupied on the lower floor, she returned there and took a seat. The doorman then called the manager, and he "demanded that I go upstairs," said Mrs. Desmond.

"I told him I never sit upstairs, as I can't see very well from that distance. He asked me, 'Don't you know we have the right to refuse admission to any objectionable person?' I said I had not been refused admission, but the cashier had refused to sell me a downstairs ticket and I asked him to do so. He became angry and said he would have me thrown out of the theatre. As I was behaving very quietly, I didn't think he could. He left, and in a short time, returned with a policeman. The policeman grasped my shoulders and the manager grabbed my legs, injuring my knee and hip. They carried me bodily from the theatre out into the street. I was taken to the police station by taxi, and later the theatre manager and police chief entered with a warrant for my arrest. After spending the night in a cell, about 12 hours in all, I was taken into the police court before Magistrate R. G. MacKay, and charged with DEFRAUDING THE PROVINCE OUT OF ONE CENT. This was the difference between the provincial amusement tax on upstairs and downstairs tickets for the theatre; viz, two cents on the 30 cent balcony tickets, and three cents on the lower floor. I pleaded not guilty, but the magistrate found me guilty and imposed a fine of $20, plus costs of $6. I paid the fine and costs, $26. Then I returned to my Halifax home where I have since been getting treatment from a doctor for my hip and knee.

"I can't understand why such measures should have been taken. I have traveled a great deal through Canada and parts of the United States, and nothing like this ever happened to me before. I was born in Halifax and have lived there most of my life. I've found relations between Negroes and whites very pleasant. I didn't realize a thing like this could happen in Nova Scotia."

NEXT MONTH

Emile Faure, a grandson of Samory Toureh (1830-1900), former Sultan of Nigeria, will have an article in the March CRISIS on French colonialism in Negro Africa. The piece is a scathing indictment of French colonial policies and practices. Don't miss it.

In appealing the verdict, fine, and costs of the New Glasgow magistrate, the Nova Scotia branch, which went promptly to the support of Mrs. Desmond, pointed out that the charge is illegal. Mrs. Desmond having already bought a ticket and paid a tax. She was refused the ticket she wanted and hence there was no fraud or attempt at fraud. It was wholly an internal matter between the theatre and Mrs. Desmond. The case will be taken to the provincial supreme court. A damage suit will also be brought against Henry McNeil, manager of the theatre, based on the charge of assault, false arrest, and malicious prosecution. He denies any color bar or instructions for such discrimination. He also denies having laid hands on Mrs. Desmond. "There are no instructions issued either by me or the Odeon Theatres, owners, stating that downstairs tickets are not to be sold to colored persons. However, it is customary for them to sit in the balcony. We have a large colored patronage at our theatre and we don't permit color discrimination to be a determining factor. It would be poor policy for us to set up a color bar." Police Chief Ernest Langille said Mrs. Desmond had pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Theatres, Cinematographs and Amusement Tax Act, of Nova Scotia, involving the one cent. Yet the magistrate convicted her and fined her $20, and then added court costs of $6.

Besides the appeal and the damage action, another repercussion of the incident at the New Glasgow theatre, is the decision to submit a bill to the 1947 session of the Nova Scotia legislature which would be aimed specifically at color discrimination in theatres, dance halls, outdoor shows, rinks, restaurants, hotels, etc.; the proposed law to contain stiff penalties, for violations, in fines and imprisonment. Cooperating

in the preparation and submission of the bill are the AACPNS, and the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor. Taking a leading interest in the suggested legislation is the Marine Workers Union of the maritime provinces.

It is estimated that about 15,000 Negroes live in Nova Scotia, chiefly in the centres of Halifax, Truro, New Glasgow, Amherst, and Sydney. Practically all of them are descendants of men and women who escaped from the Southern states during the Civil War. Mrs. Desmond's husband is a barber shop owner, and she has been in business for herself for some years, having developed a clientele on the road as well as at her beauty shop in Halifax.

DETROIT, MICH.: Restrictive covenant cases will be carried to the United States Supreme Court by the Detroit branch, it has been announced by the Reverand R. L. Bradby, Jr., president, and Edward M. Swan, executive secretary.

The announcement follows a decision by the Michigan Supreme Court that restrictive covenants are legal, although unjust. The decision, in the case of *Sipes vs. McGhee*, was on an appeal from a lower court ruling that the family of Orsel McGhee must move from its residence at Seebaldt because it is Negro.

The property which the McGhee's purchased was covered by the restrictive covenant which read:

> "This property shall not be used or occupied by any person or persons except those of the Caucasian race."

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan held previously that such restrictions were valid. The Detroit branch in its fight to overcome restrictive covenants has taken the position that such a covenant is in violation of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This case is just one of the number of restrictive covenant cases being handled by the Detroit branch in an effort to provide an opportunity for Negroes to live in homes of their choice. It is estimated that approximately 80 percent of all property outside of the Boulevard area is now covered by restrictive covenants, which prohibit Negroes from living there. Property within the Boulevard area in most instances is old property in already overcrowded areas, upon which loans cannot be made from the various lending institutions. The Supreme Court decision simply means that Negroes cannot live outside the Boulevard area because of restrictive covenants and they cannot live within the Boulevard area because there is no suitable housing available. Against this condition the branch must push its fight to the very highest court of the land not only to correct the gross injustice of racial restrictions, but to establish the right of citizens to adequate housing of their choice.

"We will throw all our resources into the Supreme Court appeal," Bradby and Swan announced. "The decision as it now stands means that Negro veterans simply will not be able to get any housing at all. Negroes, who are poorer housed and more crowded than any other group in Detroit, will be worse off than ever if the restrictions are upheld by the courts.

"In particular, we call attention to the statement of the Supreme Court of Michigan differentiating between justice and law. We deny that a democratic society can draw a distinction between law and justice, or that unjust procedures can be upheld by the courts.

"We shall seek from the United States Supreme Court the enforcement of the rights granted all citizens under the 14th amendment, denied to us by the courts of Michigan.

"Our campaign will be under the chairmanship of the Reverend Horace A. White, minister of Plymouth Congregational Church, member of the Detroit Housing Commission, and chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Detroit branch."

YOUTH CONFERENCE JANUARY 25: the Youth Councils of the branch met in an all-day session at the Lucy Thurman YWCA, Saturday, January 25, to chart a course for youth community life. The conference was under the co-chairmanship of Miss Marguerite Coar and Herbert Stanford. All branch youth members and friends attended this conference and participated in the planning of a program for the coming year.

Included on the program were many outstanding speakers: Mrs. Ruby Hurley, national youth director, came from New York for the occasion. Moving pictures on current problems were shown and served as a basis for discussion in the various group meetings. The committee decided that this was to be a conference of youth, by youth, and for youth.

The planning committee consisted of Miss Coar and Herbert Stanford, co-chairmen; Mrs. Helen Garvin, chairman of the Youth Work Committee; Stanley Evans; Mrs. Celillus Curry; Daniel Neusom, Miss Louise Johnson; George Fields, Clifford Sheats, Miss Roberta McGuire; Mrs. Anastasia Dudley; Mrs. J. Hawthorne and Norman Morman.

INSTALLATION PROGRAM: Judge Ira W. Jayne presided at the installation services of 1947 branch officers, held Sunday, January 26, at the Lucy Thurman YWCA, starting at 3 p.m.

The board of directors of the branch invited all members and friends to come out and meet the new officers. Following the installation, Reverend R. L. Bradby, Jr., president, charted the course of the branch program for the coming year. The branch in 1947 must fight not only restrictive covenants but the forces of reaction that perpetuates them. Reverend Bradby said, in a statement to the press, "I urge all citizens in Detroit to rally behind us and to work with the association in carrying our fight to a successful conclusion."

As a result of telegrams sent to Michigan senators requesting that they actively oppose the seating of Senator Theodore Bilbo, the branch received replies from Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg and Homer Ferguson. Senator Ferguson in his reply set forth that he was in agreement with the position of the branch on the Bilbo matter.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: Realizing that the rights and privileges of the Negro people in the state of Ohio were in peril the Cleveland Branch Legal Redress Committee acted in time to thwart the movement of a powerful group to nullify the letter and spirit of the Ohio Civil Rights Law. Atty. George V. Johnson of the Committee alerted the branch officials and the executive board to the action that was being taken in the *Garbet vs. Wright* case that had originated in Berea, Ohio, and stated that in his opinion the greatest care and haste must be exercised to prevent the case from being processed through any loopholes in the present civil rights statutes. Working in close cooperation with Atty. Ermer L. Watson, chairman of the legal committee, Johnson secured the necessary information that was ordered by the local branch to be sent to the national office for an answer in due legal form.

This case which has now involved the interest of the whole state concerned the refusal of a retail grocery store operator to sell a bottle of milk to a colored man because of his race. The case reached the Supreme Court of Ohio after the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga county had awarded damages under the Civil Rights Act, upon appeal from the defendant. The NAACP national legal staff filed the necessary brief with the court to delay immediate action and will appear at the proper time to argue the case on its merits.

The state conference of NAACP branches met in Columbus, Ohio, in January to discuss many important matters.

Crisis Fiction In "Best Short Stories"

Mrs. Ann Petry's short story, "Like a Winding Sheet," is reprinted in *The Best American Short Stories,* 1946 (Houghton Mifflin). The volume, edited by Martha Foley, is a collection of the best short stories published in American magazines during the previous year, and it is dedicated to Mrs. Petry. The story selected for this honor was first published in the November, 1945, issue of *The Crisis.*

The editor pays further tribute to Mrs. Petry's talent by listing author and story in her "Roll of Honor" for 1945. Mrs. Petry also gets a listing in "Distinctive Short Stories in American Magazines, 1945," an appendix to the volume, for her short story, "Olaf and His Girl Friend" (*Crisis,* May, 1945), a tale written to show that there can be true affection among Negroes.

Mrs. Petry's novella, "In Dark Confusion," a brilliant psychological analysis of the mass frustrations which erupted in the Harlem riot of August, 1943, has been included by Edwin Seaver in his *Cross Section,* 1947 (Simon & Schuster). Though first submitted to *The Crisis,* the story could not be published because of its length and it was suggested that it be offered elsewhere.

Mrs. Petry has been a frequent contributor to *The Crisis.* It was her outstanding short story, "On Saturday the Siren Sounds at Noon," (*Crisis,* December, 1943), that attracted the attention of a Houghton Mifflin editor. He asked her if she had any ideas for a novel. She did. She submitted the first five chapters and a complete synopsis of a novel, and as a result was awarded the $2,400 Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship. In 1946 Houghton brought out her novel, *The Street,* as a HMLF prize novel. Mrs. Petry is now at work on her second novel.

Miss Foley pays tribute to another *Crisis* writer by including Chester B. Himes' story, "'The Song Says 'Keep on Smiling;'" (*Crisis,* April, 1945), among the "distinctive short stores" of 1945.

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MARCH 29-30, 1947

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Book Review

RACIAL FALLACIES

***El Engaño De Las Razas* (The Myth About Races). Por Fernando Ortiz. Habana: Editorial Páginas, 1946. 428pp. $4.00.**

Dr. Ortiz conceives this study, not as a work of original scholarship but rather as a compendium of scientific information to be used in attacks upon the superstition of racism. Nearly all his material is from modern scientific sources and has been compiled and interpreted specifically for the average Cuban reader. Nevetheless, everyone can read this book to his profit despite the fact that many of the allusions and illustrative examples are from things Cuban and Spanish rather than American and English.

Our author's method is to examine all the somatic differentiations dubbed racial in the light of recent scientific findings in biology, genetics, anthropology, sociology, and history. Bring the facts in these disciplines into their true relation and it turns out that practically everyone of the characteristics commonly thought of as racial is, upon careful analysis, not racial at all.

Head size or craniological measurements, for instance, were early selected as an obvious and infallible credential of racial filiation. But it was later discovered that there were dozens of factors that could modify head size, and that race was hardly one of them. So naturally head size as a distinctly racial criterion went out the window.

Differences in skin-color were remarked even by ancient man but it was not until after the rise of the African slave trade that they came to be used as a common means of racial indentification, and though we speak loosely today of white, black, yellow, and brown men, there are gradations of coloring in each of these groups. The truth is we still know very little about the problem of skin pigmentation and our division of mankind into various color groups is simply a convenient and arbitrary framework. Consistent use of the method simply leads to confusion, as Ortiz points out; and as every so-called Negro knows,

"Perhaps the most common and the simplest classification," writes Oritz, "is to divide human beings into *white* and *colored.* But upon reflection such a division is absurd, for those classified as *white* are no more white than the *blacks* are black; any more than the *yellows* are actually yellow. It is obvious that all human beings are *colored*; they have some color. Therefore, it is nonsensical to call some men 'colored' and others 'non-colored.' For here logical consistency demands the opposite of 'colored people' or 'uncolored people.'

"If we follow this line of reasoning, the whites would be the *uncolored* and the colored the *non-white,* and among the latter we would have to put the blacks. Now this would be doubly irrational, inasmuch as the term *colored people* would comprehend the whites rather than the blacks, seeing that black is in truth not a color at all, but the negation of all colors; just as white is the integration of all colors.

"Someone now modestly replies:

'Human beings *predominantly white* and human beings *predominantly non-white,*' which is at bottom merely a continuation of the absurdity, since the only men who are approximately white are albinos; and they are to be found among all races and human types. There are examples of albinism even among the blackest human types, although it is rare to find albinos with completely white skins. Notwithstanding the complete absurdity of this common classification, perhaps because of its inevitableness, it is extremely dangerous and has aroused, and continues to fan, gales of hate for horrible and immense tragedies."

Nor are we any closer to scientific exactitude in our study of racial characteristics when we employ such differentiations as blood types, hormone balances, hair-texture, specific disease resistance, nasal index or such outlandish indices as polichesia (excessive defecation) for the Germans, and microphallism for the Negro. These characteristics can sometimes be correlated; but often they cannot, since they are associated with astonishing similarities in all the racial groups of men. In other words, there exist no satisfactory data for the classification of the peoples of the earth. All methods present difficulties, and the number of races arrived at by a student will depend upon his standards of differentiation, which are in the very nature of the case subjective and arbitrary. Therefore Ortiz concludes that race is an invention of men, that it is more statistical than real, and that the fallacy is a very dangerous myth.

Strangely enough the concept "race" as we now know it is comparatively modern. It was unknown prior to the sixteenth century and did not come into common use until the eighteenth when race and racism arose as a concomitant of the modern nationalism started by the French Revolution. In fact, the European ideal from the time of Alexander (336-323 B.C.) up to the end of the western Roman empire (476 A.D.) was that of a single, fused race. A concept not unlike that advanced in recent years by the Mexican thinker José Vasconcelos in his "cosmic race."

Nor is it altogether strange in view of the vagueness as to what is a "race" to find that students fail to agree on the number of racial groups. The count ranges all the way from Cuvier's three to Gliddon's one hundred and fifty. Today anthropologists avoid the term race altogether, preferring the phrase "ethnic groups." They claim there are three of these.

Even the origin of the term "race" is obscure. In Spanish, at least, Ortiz shows that the word was borrowed from stock breeding. "The Arabs and Moors first used it in connection with the breeding of their famous horses, and in the sharp practices of horse trading. Then they and the Jews extended the term, through ordinary analogy, to their traffic in slaves with the Christians of Mediterranean Europe." Use of the term *negro* (black) arose in much the same manner. For it was Spain and Portugal which first began the extensive traffic in African slaves in the fifteenth century. These peoples called themselves by various names, Ibos, Bantus, Sossus, and so on; but since they were predominantly dark the Iberians dubbed them all *los negros* or the blacks and the term quickly became synonymous with slave.

Space does not permit references to all the many illuminating facts and conclusions examined by Dr. Oritz, for the book is a virtual gold mine of information on all phases of race and racism.

Now a little about the author, who is virtually all but unknown in the United States outside a narrow circle of scholars. Fernando Ortiz y Fernández was born in Habana, Cuba, on July 16, 1881; but spent his childhood on the island of Menorca, where he secured his elementary and secondary education. He returned to Cuba and at the age of fourteen received his bachelor's degree and began his studies in law at the University of Habana. He also attended the University of Barcelona and holds a doctor's degree from the University of Madrid.

With the establishment of the Cuban Republic, Dr. Ortiz entered the Cuban diplomatic-consular corps, holding successive posts in Spain, Italy, and France. He was for ten years a member of the Cuban congress, nine years a professor in the school of public law at the University of Habana, and a some time judge of the Cuban courts. In 1943 he was appointed professor of Cuban ethnography in the University Institute of Scientific Research. He is the founder and president of the Cuban Folklore Society, the Society of Afro-Cuban Studies, and the Hispanic-Cuban Institution of Culture, and has been director of the *Revista Bimestre Cubana* since 1911. He was for many years president of the Cuban Academy of History, and is founder and president of the Cuban Association Against Race Discrimination, which fights both anti-semitism and Negrophobia.

Dr. Ortiz is one of the world's leading authorities on the Negro and *the* authority on Negro acculturation in his native Cuba. He is the author of some thirty odd books in the fields of sociology, ethnography, linguistics, jurisprudence, history, and the editor of various collections of Cuban literary classics. Among the best known of his works are *Los Negros Brujos* (1905) (Negro Sorcerers), *Los Negros Esclavos* (1916) (Negro Slaves), *Glosario de Afronegrismos* (1924) (Glossary of Afro-Negroisms), *Contrapunteo Cubano del Tabaco y el Azúcar* (1940) (The Cuban Counterpoint of Tobacco and Sugar). He also edits *Ultra,* a Cuban digest magazine much more on the liberal side than our own *Readers Digest.*

J. W. Ivy.

Letters to the Editor

SPADING UP LIFE

To the Editor of *The Crisis:*

Will you permit me to comment on Mr. Burke's review of *The Policy King?* I am referring to his statement that Caldwell obviously has a thesis but makes it difficult to determine just what he advocates.

The modern writer, dear Sirs, no longer advocates a thesis. The Bible does and so does law and science, but modern fiction digs into life where it bubbles most and creates an awareness of things around us. And when the searchlight has been thrown on happenings, we start thinking and talking about the issue and when we feel strong enough about it, we look into the why and where of things and changes occur.

The fact alone that Mr. Caldwell's thesis worries Mr. Burke, should prove that the readers will have the same reaction to the book. The readers and not the writer take up the challenge and carry the problem to a solution.

No longer do we see merely good and evil or right and wrong in people but the human machinery is now discovered as being rather complicated and displaying many variations. And therefore we react differently to life and its abundance or lack of opportunities. Intelligence and imagination, will-power and endurance are good in man: why did these qualities turn Helen Marshall into a social worker and make lawbreakers out of her brothers?

And this question, dear Sirs, is left open by Caldwell and I do not choose to answer it either.

ERNA BRIMM

Chicago, Illinois

PROUD OF CRISIS

To the Editor of *The Crisis:*

I received a copy of The Crisis each month. I am very proud of what you people are doing for our race.

This company is over here in the Middle West Pacific, and I want to let you know we are very proud to read your magazine. We would like to know if there is anything we could do for the magazine about the Negro soldier in the Middle West Pacific. We would like to write a column on it for your magazine.

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Books By Negro Authors

(Continued from page 46)

II. PAMPHLETS

Among the pamphlets published in 1946 the following may be noted:

BAKER, AUGUSTA: Books about Negro Life for Children. New York, Baltimore, Afro-American: Baltimore, America's Fifth Largest Negro market. Baltimore.

BROWN, WARREN: Check list of Negro newspapers in the United States (1827-1946) Jefferson City, Mo.

COOPER, ALDRAGE B.: Patterns of brotherly love. New Brunswick, N. J.

DANQUAH, J. B.: The Gold Coast Akan. London.

DAVIS, WALTER MAX: The Man with the Pipe. Poems. Atlantic City, N. J.

DORSEY, THOMAS A.: Thomas A. Dorsey's Poem Book for all Occasions, Chicago.

DOYLE, BERTRAM, Editor: A Study of Business and Employment. Louisville.

EVANS, WILLIAM L.: Race Fear and Housing in a Typical American City (Buffalo) New York.

HOWELL, CHARLES GARFIELD: It could happen here. The Menace of Native Facism. New York.

HARRINGTON, OLIVER W.: Terror in Tennessee. The Truth about the Columbia Outrages. New York.

HARRIS, HELEN C., PITTS, LUCIA MAE and TINSLEY, TOMI CAROLYN: Triad. Poetry. Washington, D. C.

HUNTON, W. A.: Stop South Africa's Crimes. New York.

LAW, JOHN: Franklin Delano Roosevelt. A tribute in Verse. New York.

MAYS, BENJAMIN: Seeking to be Christian in Race Relations. New York.

MOULTRIE HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY: Miss Parker, The New Teacher. Albany, Ga.

MULTIMA, E. K.: Thoughts of a Young African. London.

N.A.A.C.P.: Veteran's Handbook. New York.

NEGRO MOTORISTS GREEN BOOK, 1946. New York.

PORTER, DOROTHY: Howard University Masters' Thesis. 1918-1945. Washington, D. C.

PORTER, GILBERT L.: The Evolution of Susan Prim. Tallahassee, Fla.

SHAW, ESTHER POPEL: Personal Adventures in Race Relations. New York.

THORNTON, GEORGE B.: Great Poems. Wilberforce, Ohio.

WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN: Washington's 28% Market. Washington, D. C.

WILKERSON, DOXEY A.: Why Negroes are Joining the Communist Party. New York.

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Northern Judge

(Continued from page 42)

rate, with no contempt for him, with no feeling that he is a lower type of human being. And then there were some Southern service men—these were only a few—who manifested the same hatred and contempt for the Negro as their civilian counterparts.

It is strange to see Negro service men getting on a bus or other conveyance in uniform, some with many bars on their sleeves, some officers, all going to the rear of the conveyance; and as more white people board the bus the more contracted the space for Negro passengers become. Maybe some Northerners do not know how that works. In most cases there is a board which is fixed on to the back of the seat by staples. It can be moved back or forth from one seat to the other. Rarely, I am told, is it ever moved forward. It is always pushed backward as more white people get on, and so reduces the space for the Negroes. It is natural that some of the service men resent being pushed around. In some instances they make it known by refusing to leave the seats which they occupy to go into a restricted space.

Fear Gags Liberals

What is most disturbing is that those in the South, who are Americans in the higher sense of the term, who hate discrimination, who believe that a man's skin does not determine his character, who feel that the Negro should have equal rights with the whites both before the law and in public, seem to be dominated by fear. They do not express themselves except in private. They want to belong and in most instances cannot belong in the community, in their society, if they express opinions contrary to those held by their fellows regarding the Negro question.

There were many in Germany who hated Hitler. There were many who wanted to fight Nazism but were afraid afraid for themselves and mayhap afraid for their families, for their dear ones.

Few business men in the South can afford to take a stand, a decent stand on the Negro question. It might mean ruin if they did. This situation makes cowards even of the courageous.

The antagonism of the white to the Negro is becoming more and more accentuated and it seems as if every advance made by the Negro sharpens the antagonism of the whites toward the Negro. Is it envy or is it just an inability to understand that the whites are not a chosen people? I wonder, is that the result of an inferiority complex or is it fear of loss of power, influence, and economic advantage?

Throughout my trip in the South we picked up any uniformed man whether or not he signaled. Some of these were wounded. One boy had sixty-four wounds—fifty-one shrapnel wounds and thirteen bullet wounds. He had been hospitalized. He belongs to a famous soldier family. These boys, both Southerners and Northerners, told us that they had difficulty in getting a lift when they asked for it. Very few Southerners would stop for them. When they did get a lift it was generally from a person driving a car with a Northern license.

Hospitality and "spreadeagle" patriotism. Something to talk about but not to practice.

The hope of the South is with the young boys who are coming back from the army. They have seen the world. They have lived, suffered and hoped with Catholics, Jews, Negroes. They have had buddies among all groups and maybe if they do not sink into the abyss of Southern intolerance, they will help solve the problem confronting the South and avoid the menace to the country.

Bigotry in North, Too

Ignorance and intolerance is not confined to the South. Hatred of the Negro as of other minority groups is found right here in the most metropolitan of cities in the world, in New York. The other day I received an anonymous letter. Let it speak for itself. "The Jewish propaganda of 'tolerance' is mainly responsible for the derelictions of young people in New York City. Jewish judges too often let off young Negro thugs who supposedly were 'underprivileged.' All that sort of thing has now come to fruit and every cop in the city knows conditions are disgraceful. If all the young hoodlums about town knew that the courts would not 'tolerate' thuggery and send all the young bums away to severe punishment conditions would soon change. School teachers are not allowed to thrash young hoodlums because the judges do not back them. It's about time all this Jew-sponsored 'tolerance' was soon ended. The people of the City would like to see one Jewish judge who is rough on young Negro thugs." It was unsigned. Bigots and cowards in the North have not the courage to announce their bigotry and display their cowardice.

Thinking people had hoped that the war on fascism and nazism was sufficiently educational to foreclose the bigotry, intolerance and persecution of minority groups by reason of their color, religion or no religion at all. The war has not achieved that. The war on ignorance and bigotry must be accentuated. Ignorance and bigotry is the fertilizer which feeds anti-social attitudes.

College News

(Continued from page 40)

whose work was accepted by the jury to represent this state in the annual Six States Regional Art show sponsored by the Society of Liberal Arts at the Joslyn Memorial Art museum in Omaha, Neb. The states represented are Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and South Dakota. The Parks work on display is the lithograph, "The Knockout," portraying Joe Louis' dramatic knockout of John Henry Lewis. Copies of this print have previously been purchased for the permanent art collections of Atlanta university and Springfield, Mo., Art museum.

Harry Gottlieb, famous American artist, spent two days on the campus lecturing and demonstrating technique and results to members of the student body. Mr. Gottlieb, a 1931 Guggenheim Fellow, has also won the Carnegie prize for landscapes, the Eyre Medal of the Philadelphia Water Color Club, and numerous other awards. His work is on exhibit in the Berkshire Museum, the Metropolitan Museum, Springfield Museum, and most of the larger art centers in the United States.

President Sherman D. Scruggs stated that there had been some discussion in some of the committees of the Jefferson City Post War Planning committee about the feasibility of making the public school stadium available for the permanent possession of Lincoln university, but added: "I believe that there are so many facilities which the University urgently needs that the curators would not be inclined to include any amount in its appropriation request to purchase the public school stadium."

With the December issue, the Lincoln Journalism Newsletter, issued by the school of journalism, completed two years of publication. A mid-monthly mimeographed letter-size digest of news and events among the nations's Negro journalists, it touches upon all phases of advertising, radio, newsreel and publicity work involving Negro contributions or of interest to the Negro fourth estater.

The office of public relations prepared the third in a series of requested exhibits for display at the Public Relations conference, held in Omaha, Nebr., Dec. 1, 2 and 3.

Asa Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, spoke to the student body at VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, December 5 under the auspices of Gamma Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. A militant advocate of the rights of mankind, he organized the famous "March on Washington," which resulted in the formation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The Virginia Union Players opened their season December 11 with Sutton Vane's play, *Outward Bound*.

An announcement by Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the A. & T. COLLEGE of Greensboro, N. C., revealed that the progressive North Carolina institution will offer several intensive short courses especially designed for veterans during the Winter Quarter. These courses, all in the field of agriculture, will range from nine months to two years in duration. Courses being offered include dairy husbandry, poultry production, swine production, ice cream manufacturing, horticulture and greenhouse management. The courses will be taught by faculty members of the school of agriculture.

V. C. Hamlin, Jr.

STUDENT ASSEMBLY—*Pictured temporarily residing over the Senate is president* pro tem *Eunice Taylor of St. Augustine's college, Raleigh, N. C. Thomas Boyd (center) of Shaw university is reading clerk.*

The meeting of the North Carolina Students Legislative Assembly at Raleigh, N. C., December 6-7, was an historic event. For this was the first time in the ten years of the Students Legislative Assembly meetings that Negroes were invited to attend.

Negroes took part frequently in discussions in both houses and six of the thirty-seven bills on the Assembly calendar were sponsored by Negro delegations. No segregation was employed in the seating arrangement for the sessions and Negroes mingled freely with white delegates on the House and Senate floors as well as in the galleries. Negro delegates took seats in all sections of the halls, and observers recalled that the presence of Negroes on the House and Senate floors broke a precedent of forty-seven years, as Negroes have not sat in the General Assembly since 1899.

Negroes were also well represented in the list of officials chosen by both houses: two were named to high positions in the Senate and another was named recording clerk of the House. The three were Eunice Tucker, St. Augustine's, who was named to the second highest position, that of president pro tem; *Claudius Blackett, St. Augustine's, elected recording clerk; and Thomas Boyd, Shaw, elected reading clerk of the Senate.*

The two delegates from St. Augustine's introduced a measure, which was passed, to make it compulsory for children between the ages of six and eighteen to attend school for nine months each year.

At a joint meeting of both houses convening at the end of this memorable two-day session, a resolution was whole heartedly passed which incorporated Negroes in the Negro colleges of North Carolina as an integral part of the Students Legislative Assembly. This in itself is indicative of the democratic trend of modern-college student thinking.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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